

# Jordan Times

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## Syrians kill eight Muslim Brothers

AMMAN, June 21 (R) — Syrian security forces shot dead members of the underground extremist Muslim Brotherhood in the central town of Homs yesterday, officials said today. The Brotherhood has been blamed for a wave of assassinations in Syria aimed principally against government supporters. Officials said security men cordoned off a building in Homs yesterday suspected of being a Brotherhood hideout. After an exchange of fire between the security forces and the rebels, all eight people in the building were killed, an official said. Those killed included a woman. A large quantity of weapons and ammunition was also seized, the official said. The security crackdown followed the shooting in a local newspaper editor, Mr. Fayek Al Mohammad, on May 21. The night before, the head of the Damascus branch of the Bar Association, Mr. Nazih Al Jamali, was gunned down in his office. The Brotherhood, banned in Syria since 1963, is used for both killings.

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## In spite U.S. threats to cancel support NEP rejects 'lowest bid' offer from Israeli company

June 21 (AP) — The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) rejected today a bid from an Israeli company for the lowest bid for a \$1.4 million contract to build a waste treatment plant in the city of Haifa.

The bid was submitted by the Israel Water Authority, which is a subsidiary of the Israel Electric Corporation. The bid was rejected because it was considered to be a "lowest bid" and not a "best value" bid.

The UNEP source said new specifications for the headquarters would have to be prepared for review by the General Assembly in September. He said new bids could not be sought until January, at the earliest.

## Baathists head for clear victory in Iraq's election

AD, June 21 (R) — The ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party headed for a clear victory in Iraq's first general election 1958. In at least 75 per cent of the 67 seats so far counted, the Baathists were returned, reliable sources said.

The member National Assembly, which will have the power to amend or reject bills drafted by the government, is to hold its first meeting in two weeks.

Both the committee and the rebels stressed in public that the meeting had been successful but in private they admitted to persistent differences of approach.

Mr. Qotbzadeh indicated to reporters that even the committee on Afghanistan was divided. He said he had been in favour of throwing committee support behind the Afghan resistance, but he indicated that his co-members, Mr. Shahi and conference secretary-general Habib Chatty, had opposed.

Earlier Mr. Shahi told Mr. Abdul Rasul Sayaf, president of the newly formed Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, that the committee could not associate itself with any appeal for arms.

During the private talks both foreign ministers pressed the rebels to unite politically and militarily in their struggle against the Soviet-backed government of

which includes European countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Western group representatives met yesterday to discuss the issue but persons who attended the meeting said they made no decisions.

They said Mr. Tolba had ignored western group requests to return to Nairobi and provide additional information on the contract dispute, before a decision on the bids was made.

## Final effort to reach agreement

## Islamic aides extend talks with Afghan rebel leaders

MONT PELERIN, Switzerland, June 21 (R) — Foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan tonight extended talks with Afghan rebel leaders in a final effort to reach agreement on a joint declaration after a two-day meeting.

Mr. Sadeq Qotbzadeh of Iran and his Pakistani colleague, Mr. Agha Shahi, met a group of rebel representatives after the two sides had drawn up separate statements.

The last minute bid to make a public show of unity followed two days of talks in a Swiss hotel aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis.

During the meeting, called by an Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) committee on Afghanistan, differences of approach between the panel and the rebel leaders emerged. In particular the two sides failed to agree over whether the Kabul government should again be asked to join in the search for a political solution.

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During this week's visit to Washington of His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, wife of the U.S. president, paid a call at Blair House, where the royal couple stayed, and held their two-and-a-half-month-old son, Prince Hamzah, as Queen Noor looked on.



Gulbuddin Hekmatyar

## Saudi, West Germany call for Soviet pullout from Afghanistan

BAHRAIN, June 21 (R) — Saudi Arabia and West Germany have accused the Soviet Union of endangering the international situation with its military action in Afghanistan and they greeted efforts by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally.

A joint communique issued last night said the Soviet occupation of

the Islamic, non-aligned country threatened the peace and security of the neighbouring states and was a grave danger to the international situation.

The communique, released by the official Saudi Press Agency on King Khalid's four-day visit to Bonn said the Afghan people should be left to determine their future themselves.

West Germany appreciated the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organisation to solve the Afghan problem, it added.

The Middle East and Palestine issues were discussed at length the communique said, adding: "The German side, while explaining the European Community's position as illustrated by the European Council's declaration in Venice, stressed the pressing need for a comprehensive, just and permanent peace."

"The Saudi side looked forward to a clear development of the European Community's position with regard to the essence of the issue, resulting in a just solution of the Middle East and Palestinian issues on the basis of the Saudi Arabian kingdom's known position and the resolution of the Arab summits in Baghdad and Tunis."

The two sides emphasised the importance of Arab-European dialogue for consolidating friendship and cooperation in their joint interest for security and stability in their regions.

They agreed to support existing international efforts for assisting the developing countries. They were also satisfied with achievements in bilateral cooperation in economic and technical areas and hoped that these relations would develop further.

## Stresses Jerusalem is 'pivotal' Pope John Paul calls for just Mideast peace

VATICAN CITY, June 21 (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II today called for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East stressing that the question of Jerusalem was

"pivotal" to peace in the region. He also appealed for "just attention" to be given to the problems of the Palestinians and Lebanon.

Speaking at the end of an hour-long meeting here today with President Carter, the Pontiff assured the U.S. President "of my deep interest in every effort aimed at the betterment of humanity and devoted to world peace."

"In a particular way, the Middle East and the neighbouring regions occupy our common attention because of the immense importance they hold for international well-being," he said.

He offered "my prayers that all worthy endeavours at reconciliation and cooperation be crowned with success."

The Pope said: "The question of Jerusalem, which during these very days attracts the attention of the world in a special way, is pivotal to a just peace in those parts of the world, since this holy city embodies interests and aspirations that are shared by different peoples in different ways."

He said he hoped that "a common monotheistic tradition of faith will help to promote harmony among all those who call upon God."

Pope John Paul stressed his "earnest plea that just attention be given to the issues of Lebanon and to the whole Palestinian problem."

President Carter conferred with the Pope on world problems before flying to Venice for a summit there tomorrow of the seven non-communist industrial countries. He renewed his friendship to the Pope, whom he first met in Washington last October.

Mr. Carter called on the Pope at the end of a two-day state visit to Rome, where last night he called for stronger European support of his policy of punishing the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan. The pope appeared to refer indirectly to the crisis in Southwest Asia when he called for peace in the Middle East according to the communique.

The West German president accepted King Khalid's invitation to visit Saudi Arabia at a date to be fixed later, the communique said.

## Sadat confidant rules out major breakthroughs in autonomy talks

CAIRO, June 21 (Agencies) — A close confidant to President Anwar Sadat said today Egypt does not expect "major" breakthroughs in the Palestinian autonomy talks as a result of the forthcoming talks in Washington and indicated none may come before the end of 1980.

Negotiators from the United States, Egypt and Israel are to meet July 2 and 3 in the U.S. capital to work out means of resuming the talks suspended since May 8.

"We do not expect major achievements in the talks to be held in Washington, or in any other city," Mr. Anis Mansour wrote. Mr. Begin recently indicated that he would like to address the Egyptian parliament in the same manner that Mr. Sadat spoke to the Israeli Knesset in November 1977 when he launched his peace initiative. At the time, Mr. Begin said he would speak to the Egyptian parliament of his views on autonomy for the Palestinians of the Israeli-held West Bank and Gaza.

Last night, President Sadat said it was in Israel's interest to grant the Palestinians immediately as much freedom as possible under the proposed self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a television interview broadcast in Israel, the Egyptian leader said: "If I were in the shoes of Premier Begin, I would give them (the Palestinians) full autonomy tomorrow morning."

and neighbouring areas." President Carter's talk with Pope John Paul covered the urgent need for world peace, international terrorism, the Middle East and the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing from Kampuchea, Vietnam and Cuba.

These were among the issues they discussed when the Pope made the first visit ever by a head of the Roman Catholic Church to the White House in Washington.

After their meeting today and before he toured the Vatican, the president thanked the Pope for his efforts to secure the release of 53 Americans taken hostage in Iran on Nov. 4. He said the hostages were "victims of terrorism who

are being held in continuous defiance of international law and universally accepted standards of decency."

The Pope said the Holy See was aware of the worldwide aspect of the responsibility that had fallen upon the United States.

"Despite all inconveniences and problems, despite human limitations, governments of goodwill must continue to work for peace and for international understanding in the control and reduction of armaments," he said.

The Pope also drew President Carter's attention to the situation in Central America and called on the U.S. to lend its powerful support to efforts to uplift the human level of peoples in need.

## Strauss attacks Schmidt's nuclear rockets proposals

MUNICH, June 21 (R) — West German conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss today attacked a proposal by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a three-year freeze on the deployment of medium-range nuclear rockets in Europe.

In a speech at the close of a two-day congress of his Christian Social Union (CSU) party, Mr. Strauss said the only acceptable basis would be for both sides to withdraw all such missiles. "Medium-range rockets on both sides of the iron curtain — zero," he declared.

Mr. Strauss, the opposition's candidate for chancellor, also called for a genuine policy of east-west détente, but stressed that West Germany should give wholehearted support to the western NATO alliance and to the United States.

Mr. Strauss called on Chancellor Schmidt to publish a letter sent him by President Carter, which was reported to have questioned the chancellor's attitude to NATO following his proposal for a missiles freeze.

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the Washington Post today that he was "astonished" at Mr. Carter's letter. The chancellor has come under attack for seeming to go against a NATO decision last December to deploy Cruise and Pershing missiles to counter a Soviet build-up.

Mr. Schmidt has said he will repeat his proposal for an east-west moratorium on the missiles when he meets Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow at the end of this month.

Mr. Strauss challenged Mr. Schmidt not to return empty-handed from Moscow either on "disarmament or on Afghanistan." "I would be the first person in the world to praise Schmidt publicly... if he comes back with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from a neutral Afghanistan," Mr. Strauss told the congress.

But he opposed putting paper agreements with Moscow before the NATO alliance and against pursuing peace by capitulation.



Franz Josef Strauss

## Tehran University purges 389 professors, students, employees

June 21 (R) — Tehran today announced it was first group of 389 professors and employees cooperated with Savak, Shah's secret police, and Pars News Agency.

Of those purged were 100 additional members of the university were still employed by a five-man committee set up last year on the order of Iranian leader Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Revolutionary Guards, which has an estimated 18,000 and a normal staff of 10, did not say what of those purged were

Council to prepare for the introduction of Islamic reforms.

Meanwhile, some 300 tribesmen have surrounded a barracks housing revolutionary guards and killed at least five of the militiamen in a siege that has already lasted eight days, according to reports reaching Tehran today.

The Qashqa'i tribesmen still surround the barracks in Padana, central Iran, a revolutionary guards spokesman told Reuters by telephone from Isfahan, the provincial capital.

Last Thursday, the tribesmen attacked a relief column, killing five guards and wounding four, he said. But in an appeal for help to the Majlis (parliament) in Tehran, the local governor put the death toll at six, the official Pars News Agency reported today.

The siege appeared linked to the arrest of a local Majlis deputy on June 4. Mr. Khosrow Qashqa'i, accused of being an American

agent, was freed two days later, after his tribal supporters clashed with a unit of guards, killing one. "They seem to think he is still in jail," the Isfahan spokesman added.

The Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) said yesterday seven of its leading members who called recently for an end to the armed struggle against the Iranian central government were traitors serving the "opportunistic policy" of the Tudeh (Communist) Party.

"By this action they committed treason against the ideals of the Kurdish people, the struggle against imperialism, the fight for Iranian democracy and the battle for Kurdish autonomy," the political office of the KDP said in a statement.

It was referring to a manifesto issued earlier this week by six of the 25 members of the KDP central committee, who were joined by an honorary member. They had urged an end to the recurrent guerrilla war against the central authorities, which flared up again

two months ago. The seven also said that statements by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini provided the basis for a settlement of the Kurdish problem and they greeted efforts by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr to resolve the crisis.

The signers of the manifesto pinned responsibility for the war in Kurdistan on "agents of imperialism" in the Iranian government.

The breakaway group is led by Mr. Ghani Bolourian who, after spending more than 20 years in jail during the Shah's rule, was recently elected parliamentary deputy for Mahabad, centre of the Kurdish zone in West Azerbaijan.

Yesterday's statement said the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party had long been trying to destroy the KDP from within and force it to follow Tudeh policies by placing some of its supporters inside the KDP.

Faced with the opposition of the majority of the central committee, this group finally broke openly with the party, the statement said.

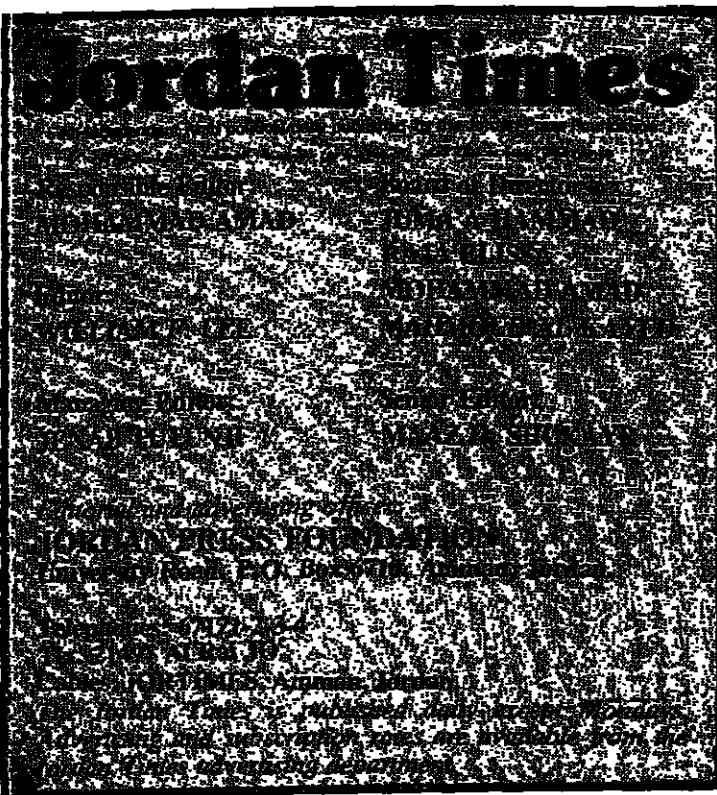
Mr. Sadat said that three years after the establishment of autonomy Israel should start negotiating with the Palestinians on the various disputed issues such as security arrangements and control over West Bank water resources.

The negotiations were suspended after a year of intensive discussions during which Israel proposed to retain considerable control over the autonomous areas.



Anis Mansour





## Ninth of Sha'ban

IN THE GREAT Arab Revolt which began 64 years ago today, the Arab masses methodically mobilised their resources behind a great and pragmatic leader and struggled to achieve goals which they had long nurtured.

One of the most powerful weapons which they brandished in this momentous struggle was unity. Another was absolute dedication to the cause before them.

Like all lessons of history, this one is worth recalling for its applications to the present moment.

The Arab World today is likewise sworn to achieve a common cause and to realise its destiny in its national home. The fruits of unity and independence which have been harvested across the Arab landscape since 1916 will taste bitter until the last inch of Arab soil in Palestine is likewise liberated.

There is no lack of dedication to this cause. Nor is there a lack in the present generation of far-sighted and pragmatic Arab leaders, not least among them the great-grandson of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali himself.

Moreover, the Arabs today have at their disposal resources undreamed of when Sharif Hussein and his followers rode out of the Hijaz. Yet even with those resources, it seems a more difficult task today to find and mobilise the Arab self-strength which those warriors of six decades ago were able to summon up. The Arab unity which they were able to inspire and exploit then must be found again if today's common cause is really to be addressed and a new renaissance begun.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Arabs have the right to wonder in whose interest the Egyptian president is appearing on Israeli radio and television to attack Jordan at the time when Jordan is defending the Arab cause, the Palestinian right to self-determination and calling for a balanced American policy on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What President Sadat said to Israeli radio and television is a new episode in the media campaign this country is facing due to its firm and steadfast stand. Jordan has never compromised its pan-Arab commitments, did not implicate itself in the Camp David process and has constantly warned against its dangers. No matter how severe these media campaigns are, they will not succeed in shaking Jordan's clear pan-Arab stand and will not succeed in dragging it into responding through a similar media campaign. It is due to Jordan's Arab traditions and sense of responsibility towards the cause that it will not resort to such measures, which it has always argued against.

AL DUSTOUR: In his address before the U.S. National Press Club, His Majesty King Hussein called on the Carter administration to back down from its mistaken positions and reconsider its Middle East policy and its insistence on separate agreements and partial settlements.

The King also explained to President Carter and Congress that agreement on the goals of a comprehensive and just settlement in the region requires that Washington should not overlook other approaches to a settlement. Washington should at least adopt positions that are close to the positions of those who are keen on establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein made it known that within the limits of his commitment to a pan-Arab stand, he is ready for an honourable dialogue, especially with a country whose role nobody can overlook such as the United States -- so long as this does not compromise Arab rights or diminish Arab unanimity.

To those who didn't understand the purpose of the King's visit to the U.S., we say that King Hussein knew how to talk to the Americans and reveal the mistakes of the Carter administration without compromising Jordan's pan-Arab commitments.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes". Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities are on display: visiting hours are 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m.

The British Council presents an informal exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by the Jordanian artist Ammar Khammash, whose work consists mainly of local landscapes. The exhibition is on show in the centre's exhibition hall during office hours, until Monday.

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents Monday a photo exhibition on the subject of youth in the Soviet Union. The exhibition will run the whole week, and can be seen from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

### Films

The French Cultural Centre presents a film entitled "Sept Morts Sur Ordonnance" (1975), starring Michel Piccoli, Jane Birkin, Gerard Depardieu, Marina Vlady, Michel Auzclair and Charles Vanel. In a village in France two surgeons encounter, at a fifteen-year interval, the same destiny. The film, subtitled in Arabic, will be screened at 7:30 p.m. at the centre.

The Department of Culture and Arts and the Jordanian Cine-Club, in cooperation with the Italian Embassy, are holding a week of Italian films by Director Mauro Bolognini. Sunday's film is entitled "Un Bellissimo Novembre", and Monday's is "Per le Antiche Scale". Both films are subtitled in English, and start at 8 p.m. at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

### Lecture

Mr. John Landgraf, Director of the German Institute of Archaeology in Jerusalem, will give a lecture about his work with the Ecole Biblique de Jerusalem at Tell Qesian near Haifa, with an emphasis on Byzantine pottery found there. The lecture will be held at the American Centre of Oriental Research, near the Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman, at 6:30 p.m.

# Origins of the Great Arab Revolt

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following article, written specially for the Jordan Times by Mr. Nicola Kattan, commemorates the observance today of the 64th anniversary of the Ninth of Sha'ban, the date marking the beginning of the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, great-grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein.

WHEN World War I broke out, the centre of gravity of the Arab Movement shifted from Beirut, Damascus and Baghdad to Mecca, the most sacred city of the Islamic World.

The Sharif of Mecca in 1914 was Hussein Ibn Ali, who had always been impatient of Turkish suzerainty and often revealed a very dangerous capacity for original and independent thinking.

To muzzle Hussein and keep him under surveillance, Sultan Abdul Hamid courteously invited Hussein in 1893 to come and reside in Istanbul, ostensibly to pave the way for his four sons -- Ali, Zaid, Abdullah and Faisal -- to receive a modern education. Hussein could not refuse such a courteous invitation and he left for Istanbul, where he was kept for 16 years under polite supervision.

After the success of the Young Turks' revolution in 1908, its leaders committed the grave mistake of sending Hussein back to Mecca as Grand Sharif. Immediately after his arrival, Hussein set out to revive several of the old prerogatives of the office which his predecessors had suffered to lapse. In particular, he succeeded, in a short time, in restoring the hegemony of the sharifate over the tribes of the Hijaz.

In the midst of these efforts, the Young Turks announced their intention to establish a centralised administration and to introduce conscription in the Hijaz. Hussein strongly objected, and early in 1914 an insurrection seemed inevitable, had not Istanbul bowed to the wishes of Hussein and shelved the idea for the time being.

But as the Young Turks decided to get rid of him, they sent out to pave the way for his punishment, a blunt and hard-tempered wali. Against him, Hussein pitted his own tenacity, courage and resourcefulness, and won. Matters came to a head in the spring of 1914, and again to avert a revolt, Istanbul instructed the wali to make peace with Hussein, which he had to perform at a public ceremony, kissing the hem of his garment in token of obedience to the sanctity of his office.

Being convinced that the Young Turks were determined to depose him, Hussein decided to strengthen his relations with the British in Egypt. And for this purpose he dispatched his son Abdullah to sound out Lord Kitchener, the British agent in Cairo, as to the British attitude in case of an Arab revolt. The answer was a negative one in

view of Britain's traditional friendship with Turkey.

When, a few months later, Turkey sided with Germany, the British attitude was completely reversed and it was the turn of Lord Kitchener, who by then had become War Minister, to sound out the Arabs as to their attitude. So on Oct. 31, 1914 he cabled Sharif Hussein, saying "If the Arab nation assists England in this war, England will guarantee that no intervention takes place in Arabia and will give the Arabs every assistance against external foreign aggression. It may be that an Arab of true race will assume the Caliphate at Mecca or Medina, and so good come by the help of God out of the evil that now is occurring."

But before committing himself, Hussein had to know, first, the true feelings of the Arabs in Syria and Iraq and whether they were prepared for a revolt, and, second, to receive definite guarantees from the British that the Arabs would really obtain their independence and not merely fall under the domination of another power.

Before long Fawzi Al Bakri, a scion of a very well-known Syrian family, reached Mecca with an oral message to Hussein to the effect that all the Arab leaders in both Syria and Iraq were in favour of a revolt under his leadership.

The Syrian and Iraqi leaders were no fools when they made this unanimous decision. Indeed their choice was based on four paramount factors:

1. As the descendant of the Prophet and protector of the Holy Places, Hussein's name carried with it prestige and honour and was respected all over the Arab and Muslim worlds.

2. Being comparatively beyond the reach of Turkish power, Hussein could prepare for and launch a revolt, while the Syrian and Iraqi nationalists, because of martial law, a highly centralised administration and a very efficient spy system, were powerless to do so.

3. Hussein could easily mobilise a large number of tribesmen to fight for the cause without detection or fear.

4. Firing the first shot from Mecca would inevitably remind the Arabs that Mohammad started his revolt and mission from there -- whence Arab greatness began to develop and flower. Thus a revolt from Mecca would not fail for adherents, particularly from among the common people who would be swayed by the magic power of religion.

The year is 1914: World War has been declared: Turkey is neutral.

Arab hearts all over the Near East are throbbing for the long coveted ideals of unity and independence.

The Arab Near East is on the threshold of revolt to overthrow Turkish rule and despotism.

The opportunity -- the gold opportunity -- pre-

sents itself... Arab leaders, in the person of Prince Abdullah, contact the British, represented in Egypt by the person of Lord Kitchener, to sound his government's attitude in the event of a revolt against Turkey...

The official reply is a dagger's thrust in the heart -- a definite "no help whatever."

A few months later Turkey, the arch-enemy of the Arabs, declares war and allies herself with Germany.

The situation undergoes drastic change: Great Britain -- mistress of the seas and ruler of one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen -- looking anew at the strategic advantages to be gained from any Arab revolt, approaches Hussein and inquires from him as to his attitude.

Hussein, the Sharif of Mecca and the legitimate and unchallenged torch-bearer of Arab unity, nationalism and independence, immediately gives, in spite of the hesitations of his beloved son Faisal, a clear, definite, and succinct reply.

Hussein, the upright, honest and straight forward bedouin, through whose veins runs the most precious of Arab blood -- the blood of the Prophet and who lacks all guile and insincerity, which is plentifully sprinkled in the hearts of the British bureaucracy, gives the only answer contained in his pure heart... with you forever until "death do us part".

Negotiations are concluded and the pact is signed with precious Arab and British blood. Hussein's revolt is fixed for the Ninth of Sha'ban (June 10, 1916).

The revolt succeeds. In due course it immobilises nearly one hundred thousand enemy soldiers, at a time when Britain and France were being knocked here and there on the Western front by the hard blows of Germany. The German-Turkish southward expansion is checked. Aden and the Red Sea and Indian Ocean sea routes are thus safeguarded.

Dr. Hogarth, an authority on Arab Affairs, has written: "Had the revolt never done anything else than frustrate that combined march of Turks and Germans to southern Arabia in 1916, we should owe it, more than we have paid to this day."

General Murray, first commander of the Palestine campaign, realises with a sudden shock that more Turkish troops are fighting the Arabs than are fighting him. Lord Wavell emphasises the great importance of the Arab Revolt in protecting the flank of the British forces in Palestine.

In his "The United States and the Middle East", Speiser writes: "Indeed the British campaign in the Near East owes much of its ultimate success to Arab aid."

The year is 1917: Aqaba is captured by the Arabs. Gaza, Jaffa, Hebron and Bethlehem are occupied by the British. General Allenby triumphantly enters Jerusalem, the heart of the Arab World, on Dec. 9, 1917. He is received by the Arabs not as a conqueror, but acclaimed as a liberator, an ally and a friend...

Meanwhile Faisal with his forces is very busy east of the Jordan. He is fighting, organising, protecting Allenby's right flank and severing Turkish communications...

The Turks and Germans are dismayed. Hundreds of Arab soldiers and officers desert from the Turkish army. Whole tribes defect. The Turkish-German situation is hopeless.

General Liman von Sanders, the German commander-in-chief, vividly describes the situation when he says: "The advancing British forces find themselves fighting in a friendly country, while the Turks, who are defending their own territory, find themselves fighting in the midst of a decidedly hostile population."

The year is 1918: Nazareth, Affuleh and Beisan are occupied. Ma'an and Dera' fall into the hands of the Arabs. Amman is liberated by a British mounted brigade.

A friendly race begins between the Arab forces and the British cavalry. The goal -- the ultimate goal -- is Damascus, immortal Damascus, the jewel of the Arab World.



Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali (Drawing by)

The Arabs ride seventy miles in 24 hours to reach Damascus. They are the first to arrive. They win the compliance with the wishes of Allenby from entering their own beloved city.

On the following day (Oct. 1, 1918) the British and French forces arrive. They enter Damascus. They reach the main square. They behold the Arab flag in fluttering proclamation to the whole world the oblivion of four centuries of Turkish misgovernment.

The Anglo-Arab forces occupy Lebanon and Syria before the end of the year. The British left-wing occupies Tyre, Sidon on the sixth. Beirut on the thirtieth. Tripoli on the thirtieth.

The Arab forces, with British reinforcements, push forward on the Damascus road. They occupy Hama on the fifteenth of the month. They reach the Aleppo and encounter very stiff resistance. Anglo-Arab command decides on an attack on the twenty-sixth. But on the fifth, Arab units penetrate into the city. The garrison with such vigour munitation as to compel Mustapha, commander of the Turkish forces, to order withdrawal. On the twenty-ninth of Sharif Naser occupy the juncu limiyah, where the railway from Isf into its Syrian and Iraqi branches.

On the thirtieth the Ottoman Emperor, Sultan Mehmed VI, issues an armistice of Mudros. And thus ends Sha'ban.

-By Ni



Warriors of the Great Arab Revolt pose in full regalia

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2. Three years' experience in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation.
3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

### (E) ARABIC/ENGLISH TRANSLATORS:

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: 1. College degree in English. Three years' experience in translation or English teaching.

Qualified candidates may send applications P.O. Box 382, Amman or telephone 22970 Amman, or come in person to Tapline office, Feras Circle, Jabal Al Hussein between 7:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. before June 28, 1980 to arrange for an interview.



# Israeli military governor of Nablus destroyed evidence in Shak'a case, mayor's son says

## Municipal elections draft law before PM

by Norah Barger  
Times Staff Reporter

June 21 -- The Israeli military governor of Nablus destroyed evidence thought to be related to the June 2 bomb in the town's mayor, Mr. Shak'a, the mayor's son, said a United Nations investigating committee this

noticed footprints around a chair propped up against a wall surrounding the mayor's house. The chair had been put there within the wall earlier in the week by a gardener. The mayor's car, which was rigged with an explosive device, was parked in the enclosure surrounded by the wall. Directly above the chair, said Nidal, who was taken to the site by his cousin, the two rows of barbed wire on top of the wall were propped apart by a stick, leaving a gap large enough to let a person in. The two boys called the Arab police, he said, but the military governor arrived at the house before them. "I saw him remove the stick and throw it away and stamp over the footprints," Nidal told Dr. Bohte. "He then told us if we saw anything else to let him know."

answered the question of who set up the bomb in Mayor Shak'a's car and how he entered the premises surrounded by a wall topped with barbed wire. On the morning of June 2, a bomb was set off after Mr. Shak'a entered his car. Both his legs were blown off. He arrived in Amman on June 6 for emergency surgery at the King Hussein Medical Centre. Mrs. 'Inaya Shak'a, his wife, told Dr. Bohte that she had seen an Israeli military car parked outside the heavy iron door at the entrance of the premises of the house at 4 a.m. the day of the attack. The car remained there for ten or fifteen minutes. She added that although the iron door was not locked she was sure she didn't -- if someone had opened it. The mayor, his wife and son, all told Dr. Bohte that they had at no time been questioned by Israeli military authorities about the incident. Mayors Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Tawil, who also were targets of bomb attacks the same day, have reported to the international press that they have not been questioned either.

Dr. Bohte arrived in Amman Thursday night and visited Mr. Shak'a the following day and this morning. This afternoon, he interviewed the ailing mayor for over four hours. Questions covered a wide spectrum of issues in Nablus and the occupied territories, including the incident in November last year when Mr. Shak'a was subject to an expulsion order -- later revoked -- and details of events leading up to the attempt on his life three weeks ago. Other subjects covered included relationships between the municipal administration and the Israeli Military Government, matters concerning property, civilian demonstrations, reprisals, collective punishments, freedom of movement and prison conditions. Mr. Shak'a told Dr. Bohte about the Israelis sealing up the houses of three Nablus families as collective punishment meted out because their sons were suspected of having thrown firebombs at Israeli soldiers. It happened a week before the attempt on his life. The families have been forced to live in tents on the yards where they remain to this day. The mayor's sister told the Jordan Times this evening that she

and other women had visited each family in turn after their houses had been sealed. Four days before the bomb explosion, 100 women gathered at one of the homes to hold a conference for the Jerusalem press to protest the situation. Israeli military soon surrounded the women and Mr. Shak'a's sister, her niece, Mrs. 'Inaya Shak'a and four other women were arrested by the Nablus deputy governor, Mrs. Shak'a and three of the other women were subsequently released. The mayor's sister and his niece, however, were held in prison for 24 hours. A third woman, Miss Rabab Abdul Hadi, who had returned from college in the U.S. just two days prior to the incident, was held in prison ten days for slapping an Israeli soldier who had insulted her.

AMMAN, June 21 (JT) -- The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has submitted to the prime minister's office the new municipal elections draft law which will replace the present law enacted in 1955, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. The new draft law, based on expanding the base of popular participation, gives women the right to vote and stand for office in municipal elections, lifts the requirement that only taxpayers and property owners can vote or stand for office and specifies the minimum educational standards required of candidates for the office of mayor and municipal councillor. A secondary school education will be required as a minimum for the mayors, and ability to read and write for the council members. The draft includes an article providing for the merging of municipal utilities by centralising projects and services, thus reducing costs. Amman will be included in the new election regulations with one big difference. The city is to be divided up into nine boroughs to correspond to the municipality's present zoning system which consists of nine districts. The nine elected heads of these boroughs will sit on the Amman municipal council together with nine others appointed by the government. The mayor of Amman will be chosen by the government from any one of these 18 councillors. Dr. Jamal Sha'er, the minister of municipal, and rural affairs and the environment, told the Jordan Times today.

AMMAN, June 21 (JT) -- The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee support the steadfastness of the occupied Arab territories has decided to distribute JD 3 million to all the municipalities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the East Jerusalem newspaper Al Quds has reported. The joint committee appropriated the sum for municipal projects in its last meeting. However, the committee said it could not pay the municipalities before it receives the appropriations from the Arab countries which will provide the funds.

### Israeli army patrol stoned in Bethlehem

TEL AVIV, June 21 (R) -- An Israeli soldier was injured today when a stone was hurled at an Israeli patrol at the open market of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank military sources said here. The soldier was taken to a Jerusalem hospital and Israeli forces arrested several Arabs for questioning, the sources said. Tourists resumed their Saturday shopping at the market and nearby Manger Square after a short break while the Israelis searched the area for suspects.

### gent, ministers meet people in Tafleeh

by Sara O'Neil  
Times Staff Reporter

June 21 -- Issues of health and public safety of Karak region are being discussed today when His Crown Prince Hassan, ant, and three cabinet members met 20,000 local people for a two-hour discussion of the problems. The Regent and his party, Mr. Mohammad Nouri Minister of education, Mr. Abu Nowar, minister of works and Dr. Jamal Minister of municipal and environment strolled down to a working in major aspects of the region of Tafleeh and its

Dr. Zuhair Malhas, that certain major government hospitals should be granted a degree of autonomy, with only the key positions in the hospital hierarchy being appointed by the government. The state should provide the funds and everyday running of the hospital should be placed in the hands of a board of trustees -- a system similar to the one used in Britain, Dr. Sha'er said. Local representatives would be included on the board. Last of the major issues was the controversy of how to agree on land use in the area. This should be settled once the Karak regional planning department is set up. Unlike the regional development plans for Amman, Irbid and the southern region which have been worked out by American, British, Japanese and German experts, Karak region is to be planned by Jordanians with occasional foreign advice. As Dr. Sha'er explained: "We have enough expertise of our own now to do the job."

The purpose of the Special Committee is to enquire into the human rights situation of civilians in territories occupied by Israel in June 1967. It was established by the U.N. General Assembly on Dec. 19, 1968 and is composed of representatives of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. Dr. Bohte told the Jordan Times that although the committee has annually "expressed its wish to investigate on the spot (in the occupied territories), Israel has maintained its traditional attitude of non-cooperation with the committee." Israel, in fact, has sought the dissolution of the committee a number of times. The committee has secured information from as many municipal leaders as possible, including Mohammad Milhem, the mayor of Halhoul; Mr. Fahd Qawusmi, the mayor of Hebron and Sheikh Rajab Tamimi, the chief qadi of Hebron. "The Special Committee has attempted to secure the presence

Dr. Bohte arrived in Amman Thursday night and visited Mr. Shak'a the following day and this morning. This afternoon, he interviewed the ailing mayor for over four hours. Questions covered a wide spectrum of issues in Nablus and the occupied territories, including the incident in November last year when Mr. Shak'a was subject to an expulsion order -- later revoked -- and details of events leading up to the attempt on his life three weeks ago. Other subjects covered included relationships between the municipal administration and the Israeli Military Government, matters concerning property, civilian demonstrations, reprisals, collective punishments, freedom of movement and prison conditions. Mr. Shak'a told Dr. Bohte about the Israelis sealing up the houses of three Nablus families as collective punishment meted out because their sons were suspected of having thrown firebombs at Israeli soldiers. It happened a week before the attempt on his life. The families have been forced to live in tents on the yards where they remain to this day. The mayor's sister told the Jordan Times this evening that she

### Arab shopkeepers in Jerusalem told to get out of old market

AMMAN, June 21 (JT) -- Travelers arriving here from occupied Arab Jerusalem say that the Israeli mayor of occupied Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kollek, has notified the owners of shops in Al Qattanin market in the Old City that they should evacuate their stores or obtain new licences from the municipality to keep the shops. Al Qattanin market forms a corridor between Al Wad road and Bab Al Qattanin, off the Haram Al Sharif, site of the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa mosques. The number of stores in this market is about 53. The municipality served notice to the owners of the stores four months ago that they should evacuate their shops within four months. The municipality reportedly tried to tempt some of them by offering money in return for their evacuation, the travellers said. However, all the merchants refused to evacuate. This prompted the municipality to notify them that it will remove them by force, claiming that it is the municipality, not the Aqsa Department, which is the owner of the property and that Al Qattanin market is Jewish property. The aim of Mr. Kollek's municipality is to transform the market into a corridor for Jews going to pray at the Western (Wailing) Wall. The Jerusalem Aqsa Department has been responsible for the repair and maintenance of Al Qattanin market.

### Jordan, Turkey sign new trade agreement

AMMAN, June 21 (JT) -- Jordan and Turkey have concluded a new trade agreement, replacing the one they signed in 1966. The new protocol was signed during meetings of the joint Jordanian-Turkish trade committee held in Ankara during a visit by Trade and Industry Minister Ali Nsour and a four-man Jordanian delegation. The meetings ended on Friday. Mr. Nsour said the agreement aims at increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, while achieving a better balance and diversification of trade. The two countries have granted each other most-favoured nation trading status. Mr. Nsour said Turkey will provide Jordan with 75,000 tonnes of wheat, to be delivered during October and November. Turkey will also provide Jordan's needs in supplies of barley, chick-peas and red lentils, to be delivered in the same period, as well as 20,000 tonnes of flour, and meat and livestock. In return, Jordan will provide Turkey with 500,000 tonnes of phosphates during 1981 and 600,000 tonnes in 1982.

### JD 3m for West Bank municipalities

AMMAN, June 21 (JT) -- The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee support the steadfastness of the occupied Arab territories has decided to distribute JD 3 million to all the municipalities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the East Jerusalem newspaper Al Quds has reported. The joint committee appropriated the sum for municipal projects in its last meeting. However, the committee said it could not pay the municipalities before it receives the appropriations from the Arab countries which will provide the funds.

### Three West Bankers arrested after planting explosive device in Haifa

HAIFA, June 21 (R) -- Three Palestinians from the occupied West Bank have been arrested after planting a booby-trapped thermos flask they had set to explode among a large crowd of sunbathers on the beach here, police sources said. The arrest was made yesterday in this northern Mediterranean port city but military censors delayed publication while investigation was underway. The bomb, and a second one found in the Arabs' bag, were detonated by police supporters without causing casualties or damage, the sources said.

### AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	350	5,400	5,400	5,400
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	2,117	1,420	1,420	1,420
Arabian Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	125	11,000	11,000	11,000
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	20	13,450	13,450	13,450
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	6,183	1,780	1,750	1,750
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	6,750	1,500	1,500	1,500
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	5,570	2,000	1,950	2,000
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	5,305	2,250	2,200	2,250
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7,025	1,530	1,510	1,530
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	250	15,850	15,850	15,850
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	250	14,400	14,400	14,400
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	115	12,000	12,000	12,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	189	8,570	8,570	8,570
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	1,500	0,970	0,970	0,970
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 1,000	65	10,580	10,550	10,580
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,460	1,460	1,460
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1,700	0,980	0,970	0,980
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	223	25,650	25,550	25,550
Arab Company for Aluminum Industries	JD 1,000	1,400	1,270	1,270	1,270
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	815	1,900	1,900	1,900
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,060	1,060	1,060
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	1,275	0,980	0,970	0,980
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	90	19,000	19,000	19,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	600	3,200	3,200	3,200
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2535	9,350	9,300	9,300
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	810	20,100	20,100	20,000

Total Volume Traded on Saturday, June 21, 1980: JD 127,277  
Total number of shares traded: 40,655

Government Development Bonds	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
Year of Maturity 1989	JD 10,000	50	500	10,000	10,000

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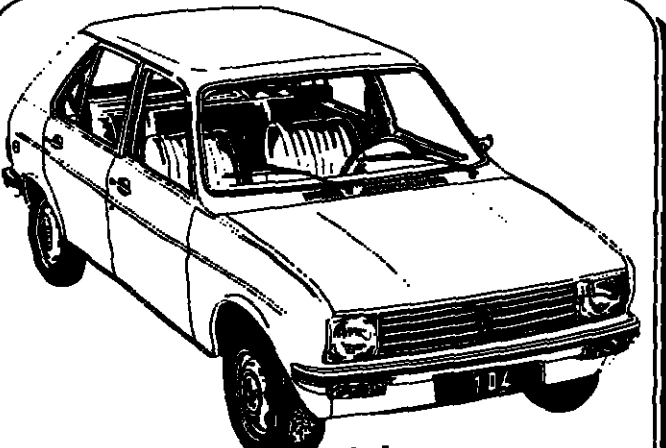
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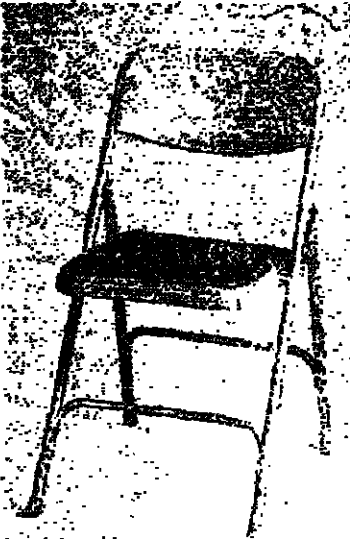
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All interested consulting firms should submit their prequalification documents to J.V.A. main office, Jabal Amman, not later than noon (local time) on July 20, 1980.

Omar Abdullah Dokhgen  
President

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## Economic News Briefs

### U.S. payments deficit widens to \$2.5b

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Special) — The U.S. current account was in deficit by \$2,567 million in the first three months of 1980, the Commerce Department reports.

This was considerably larger than the entire deficit of \$788 million for all of 1979, when the U.S. balance of payments position strengthened following two years of deep deficits.

The major factor pushing the current account into deficit in the first quarter was a \$1,650 million rise in the deficit for merchandise trade — which includes petroleum imports — to \$10,875 million. Offsetting this to some extent was a rise of \$1,346 million in receipts on U.S. direct investment in other countries, to a total of \$11,354 million.

The current account figures cover merchandise trade flows, service transactions — including income on direct investment — and unilateral transfers, such as foreign aid grants.

Carter administration economists believe the economy will contract at about an eight-per cent annually adjusted rate during the current three-month period ending June 30.

If correct, the estimate of second-quarter Gross National Product (GNP) confirms what many private economists had already forecast — that the output of the nation's goods and services registered one of its sharpest quarterly drops since World War Two.

The economy grew at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent during the first three months of this year. The estimate of second-quarter activity reflects a rapid contraction in consumer spending (final sales) — with the housing and automobile industries especially hard hit.

### France to build underground metro in Cairo

PARIS, June 21 (R) — France and Egypt yesterday signed agreements for the construction of a metro underground railway network in Cairo and the renovation of Egypt's telecommunications system.

The agreements were signed by French Economy Minister Rene Monory and Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Razzak Abdul Meguid who is in charge of economic and financial affairs and planning, French officials said.

Egypt has already bought from France 52 electric trains for the future Cairo metro in a contract worth 410 million francs (\$102 million). The three-coach trains are to be used on the present Cairo-Helwan railway line pending their introduction in the planned Cairo underground network, French officials said.

The Cairo metro will run underground for four kilometres between Bah-Ei-Louk square and Ramses Square, in the centre of the Egyptian capital. It will link the present Cairo-Helwan and Cairo-El Marg suburban railway lines.

Dr. Abdul Meguid who has seen several French cabinet ministers this week will meet Prime Minister Raymond Barre today.

### Pakistan to implement Islamic taxation

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 21 (R) — Pakistan President Zia ul Haq yesterday decreed the introduction of Islamic taxes to be charged on the monetary assets and agricultural produce of the country's Muslim citizens.

The "zakar" tax will be charged on monetary assets, except current accounts in banks, at the rate of 2.5 per cent annually. "Ushr" will be charged at five per cent on agricultural produce from irrigated land and 10 per cent on produce from non-irrigated land. The owners of irrigated land will pay less because they also have to pay for irrigation water.

Non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan have been exempted from the Islamic tax scheme which was announced by General Zia at a Friday congregation at Islamabad's Central Mosque.

The new taxes will be in addition to other taxes levied by the government. But General Zia said those paying "zakar" would be exempt from wealth tax, charged on assets of more than 500,000 rupees (\$50,000). Similarly, land revenue tax will not be charged on agricultural crops on which "ushr" has been paid.

The presidential decree announcing the new taxes did not say when the scheme would be introduced. It said different dates may be fixed for different provisions of the decree.

### UN predicts limited world economic growth

UNITED NATIONS, June 21 (R) — United Nations economists yesterday predicted the world economy this year might grow by only 2½ per cent and the United States and Britain could show no growth at all.

Growth in the other major industrial countries would most probably be modest, perhaps no more than 1½ per cent, according to the world economic survey, 1979-1980 issued by the U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

In contrast, the developed communist states would show some recovery 1979, with growth in output in 1980 possibly reaching 4½ per cent.

With double-digit inflation in a large number of developed countries and inflation surpassing 20 per cent in most developing countries, prospects for a major drop in 1980 were dim, the survey said.

The lack of effective energy policies in the face of rising energy prices, which increased 130 per cent in 15 months to March 1980, contributed to the "generalised and strong upward movement" of inflation.

Even the communist countries, where domestic price stability was a major policy position, experienced growing inflationary pressures, mostly from outside, the U.N. economists noted.

Developing countries that export oil would see their current account surpluses swell from less than \$8 billion in 1978 to \$100 billion this year, while the developed countries would show a shift from \$36 billion surplus to \$33 billion deficit.

## Banks agree to extend \$3b to Chrys

WASHINGTON, June 21 (R) — The Chrysler car corporation's efforts to escape bankruptcy have finally received the backing of all the 400 banks to which it owes money, clearing the way for a huge infusion of government and private finance.

Intense lobbying by Treasury Secretary William Miller, Chrysler officials and larger banks involved in the negotiations yesterday persuaded the last resisting Chrysler banks to support a government rescue plan.

The Treasury agreed to extend \$1.5 billion government-backed loans to the third largest U.S. car manufacturer but only on condition that the banks provided an additional \$3 billion in private financing. The banks, which have

a stake in Chrysler's future because they have lent it large sums, agreed that the scheme would only go ahead if they all approved it. This gave leverage to several small banks that wanted to back out.

The government maintains that the loan will allow Chrysler to shift rapidly to production of competitive, petrol-saving compact cars which will make it profitable again.

Some automobile market experts have expressed doubts that it can do this in view of the severity of the present recession on the U.S. industry and the success of Japanese compact cars in winning a large share of the market.

The last two banks resisting the

government rescue plan, one in Arkansas, the other in West Germany, were among the smallest of Chrysler's creditors. The Twin City Bank of North Little Rock, Arkansas, fell into line after Mr. Miller personally telephoned the bank's officials, bank Vice-President Bob Birch said.

The Deutsche Genossenschaft

Bank of Frankfurt set back the plan by \$8 million it said. Chrysler also agreed in principle to a plan by

The government loan board will meet and a Treasury official think the loan will be

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RA

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00	French franc	7.7
U.K. sterling	683.40/687.40	Dutch guilder	7.7
West German mark	165.70/166.70	Swedish crown	7.7
Swiss franc	179.40/180.50	Belgian franc	11
Italian lire		Japanese yen	11
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20		

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1980

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good day to make long-range plans that could provide greater affluence for you in the days ahead. Try to be more cooperative with associates and be more productive in the future.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Listening to ideas of close ties and cooperating more with them is wise today. Devote evening to loved one.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Accept your friends as they are instead of trying to change them, and you get along better. Schedule your time well.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You may be in a mood to spend a lot of money for a good time, but stay within your budget and you'll be happier.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Use more kindness and gentleness at home and improve harmony there. Make this a most worthwhile day.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** A good day to make plans that could give you added security in the Catch up with your reading today.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may want to come but be careful of tricky individuals that you come much trouble. Express happiness.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Not a good day for socializing with others. Plan how to have a more ideal life. Be charming with everyone.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You had better through with an important responsibility you instead of trying to get out of it.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Some frier appear thin-skinned today so treat them with kindness for continued harmony. Be diplomatic.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Try to assist untate persons than yourself and gain their good instead of expecting favors from them.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You have ideas now than usual but do nothing to upset other by the Golden Rule and be happy.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your intuition is so follow it for best results. Make new arrangements gaining your most cherished aims.

# AMMAN MARKETPLACE

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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1980

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You are not sure about the path of information you have received because deceptive additions are in effect. Try to be more open-minded and receptive in all your dealings.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Don't interfere with your activities today or there could be trouble. Study the facts that could add to your income.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Use tact and avoid argument with a stubborn associate. State your views to those who can help you in the future.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Plan your affairs on a solid basis and gain added security in the future. Listen what an expert has to suggest.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You may have postpone plans for a social gathering because of a new situation coming up. Be logical.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Begin the week properly by operating more with associates. Study new ways to improve the quality of your life.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may have difficulty using the data you need today, so be more tactful and clear of impending danger.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** New thoughts about the way you have may not be right, so be sure to make a careful study before making a decision.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Don't be forceful with others to gain your aims today. Take more time to formulate a better plan of action.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Study your money situation and take steps to improve it. Take time for saving tensions in the evening.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Not the right day to be an influential person who can be of help to you. Be objective in all your dealings.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Show that you appreciate the support of higher-ups and gain further good. Many benefits can come your way.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You have fine ideas that could be put in motion without delay. Find a good philosophy of life to follow for the future.

## JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

### Panamanian wins WBC welterweight title

MONTREAL, June 21 (AP) — Roberto Duran, mixing strength with boxing ability, scored a majority 15-round decision over Sugar Ray Leonard last night at the Olympic stadium and won the World Boxing Council welterweight championship.

Duran, the man they call "hands of stone," set the tempo right from the start. He negated Leonard's vaunted hand and foot speed by feinting with his head and shoulders and then hitting the defending champion into the ropes.

In gaining the title on a cool, damp night, the 29-year-old Panamanian became only the third man to win both the lightweight and welterweight championships. He held the lightweight crown from 1972 until last year, when he surrendered it to move up into the welterweight class. Now he joins Henry Armstrong and Barney Ross as the only men to hold both the light and welter crowns.

Judge Harry Dibbs of Britain scored it 145-144 and judge Ramon Baladron of France scored it 146-145, each for Duran. Scoring by judge Angelo Poletti of Italy, which was first announced at 147-147 was changed to 148-147 for Duran. It was termed an error in tabulation by fight officials.

Duran just wouldn't give Leonard any punching room throughout the fight. "I knew I'd won the fight, I was more of a man, I knew I could do it. I was never hurt by Leonard," said Duran. Asked why he didn't fight in the last round, Duran replied: "I boxed in the last round, I didn't have to fight."

In the second round Duran landed a left hook that sent Leonard back into the ropes, where Duran pounded on his body. It was more of the same in the third and fourth round. Duran, feinting with his head and shoulders, would then lunge inside at the quicker Leonard and bull him around with his body. Leonard was throwing punches, but Duran was setting the tempo.

Leonard started coming on in the fifth round when he landed a left hook and then a good left-right-left to Duran's head. In the sixth round Leonard scored with a solid hook at the opening and landed a sharp left-right coming off the ropes. But Duran would not ease the pressure and did not allow Leonard to show the moves that earned him the name Sugar Ray.

Duran, who weighed 65.7 kilograms, one hundred grammes more than Leonard, hulled the previously unbeaten champion from Maryland around the ring in the seventh. But in the eighth, Leonard more than held his own in the body-punching department and landed a couple of good rights to the head. Duran countered with two rights of his own at the bell.

With the crowd of 46,317 roaring their favorites on and perhaps sensing an upset, Duran landed several good head shots in the ninth round.

### Belgium, W. Germany contest European soccer championship tonight

ROME, June 21 (R) — More than the European soccer championship will be at stake when Belgium and West Germany meet in Rome's Olympic stadium tomorrow night. For the long term good of the sport, the manner in which victory is achieved in the final will be of greater importance than who wins.

Memorable moments in these finals have been few and the responsibility now lies with the Belgians and West Germans to give the fans something to remember. Belgian manager Guy Thys, who has emerged as a master tactician in this tournament, recognized that fact when he said today: "You have seen three different Belgium sides so far. I promise you will see a fourth tomorrow."

Against England our main objective was to neutralize the threat posed by Kevin Keegan. In our second match with Spain we attacked, though somewhat cautiously, and finally we succeeded in frustrating Italy with a defensive game. But now we are playing for football. Win or lose we are going out to entertain the fans," he promised.

"None, myself included, thought we would get this far, though I secretly hoped we might finish third. If we are to finish runners-up we will go down in style," he added.

Thys's counterpart, Jupp Derwall, will also be sending his team out in search of goals. He said: "West German teams traditionally play attacking football. From the kick-off we will be trying to lay siege on the Belgian goal."

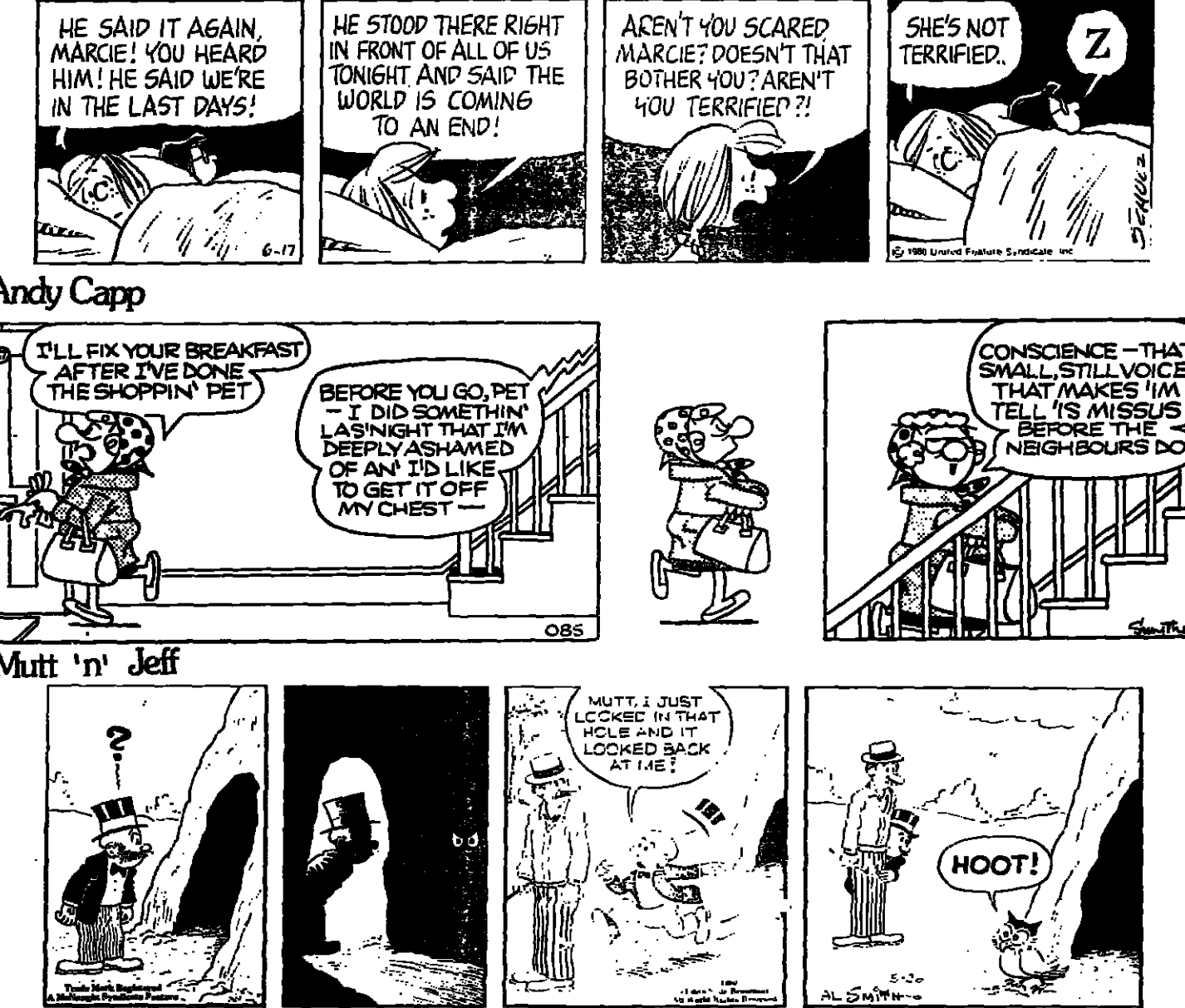
West Germany's feat in reaching their third successive European championship final is remarkable. Over the past few years they have lost world stars Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Muller, Sepp Maier, Bertie Vogts, Paul Breitner, Wolfgang Overath, Guenther Netzer and team manager Helmut Schen, who masterminded their 1974 World Cup and 1972 European championship successes.

But Derwall's youthful prodigies have gone 17 matches without defeat under his guidance — a West German international record.

### Russian sets pentathlon new world record

MOSCOW, June 21 (R) — Olga Kurgina of the Soviet Union set a world women's pentathlon record of 4,856 points at the Soviet Athletic Championships here yesterday. Her total bettered by 17 points the previous mark set by compatriot Nadezhda Tkachenko in Lille, France, in 1977.

### Peanuts



## GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF in 1980 by Chicago Tribune

that dummy's diamond suit could get shut out. If East held the ace, tripleton of diamonds and held up the ace for one round, declarer would have to use his only entry to set up diamonds, and then would be unable to reach dummy to cash the long cards in the suit.

Declarer found an elegant way to husband his entry to the diamonds. Since he would need only four diamond tricks for his contract, he led a low diamond from his hand at trick two and ducked in dummy!

East won the nine and cleverly shifted to a spade. But declarer wasn't about to be deflected from his goal. He won the king and led a diamond to the queen. Whether or not East won the ace, declarer would be able to set up the diamonds while the ace of spades remained in dummy to cash the low cards in the suit.

Note that if, at trick two, declarer carelessly leads a diamond to the queen, the defense can prevail. East holds up the ace of diamonds, and wins the second round of the suit. Declarer is then an entry short to establish and run the suit.

To the Editor of the Jordan Times:

Messrs. Goren and Omar Sharif reported June 21 on the streak of luck in a seemingly dangerous bidding of six spades by a neighbourhood duffer. In the last paragraph, they state that this is "the only makable slam." A diamond rough in south is the only thing required to conveniently make six clubs.

R.R. Narayanan, Amman.

vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 4  
♥ 7 4 2  
♦ K Q 8 7 5 3  
♣ 7 2

**EAST**  
♠ 10 7 6 5  
♥ Q J 10 8  
♦ A J 9  
♣ 8 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ K J 8 2  
♥ A K 3  
♦ 6 4  
♣ K Q 10 9

bidding:  
1 West North East  
2 Pass 3 NT Pass  
3 Pass  
4 Spade lead: Five of ♠.

at bridge often add on the use of en- developing them; ing them out. protect- them; using them at the time. Study South's on this hand.

the auction merits some ment. It is becoming in- santly popular these s to open one no trump with a weak doubleton, ecially if the doubleton is minor suit. North's deci- to bid three no trump our endorsement—the d is much more likely to duce nine tricks in a no mp contract than 11 tricks diamonds.

Vest led his fourth-best e and declarer captured e's eight with the nine. If any had two entries, the d would be no problem. h only one entry, rever, declarer realized

## IE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



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CHANNEL 4	6:30 French Programme	7:00 News in French	7:30 News in Hebrew	8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 European Soccer Division	9:00 Film (Live relay)	10:00 News in English	10:30 Tales of the Unexplained		
RADIO JORDAN		7:00 Sign on	7:15 Morning Show	7:30 News Bulletin	7:40 Morning Show	8:00 News Headlines	8:30 News Bulletin	9:00 Music	9:30 News Music	10:00 Coozon Hour
		10:00 News Summary	10:45 Pedagogical Pop	10:50 Old Favorites	11:00 30-Minute Theatre	11:30 Listener's Choice	12:00 News Summary	12:45 Jazz Hour	13:00 News Bulletin	13:10 News Reports
		13:20 Sign off								
AMMAN AIRPORT ARRIVALS:		7:55 Cairo (EA)	8:30 Jeddah							

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### VOICE OF AMERICA

6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show
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### BBC RADIO

6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show	6:30 The Breakfast Show
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### CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Humeiri Theatre	228-440	Al Humeiri Theatre	228-440	Al Humeiri Theatre	228-440	Al Humeiri Theatre	228-440	Al Humeiri Theatre	228-440	Al Humeiri Theatre
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## May be dominated by political issues Venice summit of 7 nations begins today

VENICE, June 21 (R) — Leaders of the world's seven major industrialised democracies began assembling here today for an economic summit starting tomorrow which could be dominated by political issues.

The first arrivals were Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and a Japanese delegation led by Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, representing the Tokyo government following the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

President Carter, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga were due late in the day.

Their summit, on the beautiful island of San Giorgio Maggiore with a spectacular view of Venice Lagoon and historic St. Mark's Square, is due to discuss worldwide inflation, fears of recession, ever-rising oil prices and the plight of the Third World.

But the leaders of the seven nations were certain to spend much of their time in plenary sessions and bilateral talks on the serious strains in East-West relations following the Soviet inter-

vention in Afghanistan and differences among the allies over how to deal with it.

Afghanistan was President Carter's principal concern in his meetings in Rome yesterday, at the start of a four-nation, eight-day tour of Western Europe, with Italian President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.

In a joint communique after his meeting with Mr. Cossiga and in a later state banquet speech, Mr. Carter stressed that the West needed a strong coordinated strategy to induce the Kremlin to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

His implication was that the West's current response was not adequate to meet what he regards as an extremely important challenge by the Soviet Union and he is likely to pursue this theme at the Venice summit.

Mr. Carter admitted in his ban-

quet speech that there were differences of opinion among the allies and he was certain to deal with one of them in a private meeting after his arrival tonight with Mr. Schmidt.

The American president, apparently concerned about the West German chancellor's proposal to freeze the installation of medium-range missiles in East and West Europe for three years, wrote him a letter voicing his opposition to the idea.

Mr. Schmidt, in an interview with the Washington Post said the letter was "astonishing," stood firmly by his proposal and added that he would raise it when he talked to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow later this month.

The West Germans have reservations about President Carter's attitude to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and call it a "punishment policy" which could be counter-productive, officials said.

## Pakistan has 'worst refugee problem'

LONDON, June 21 (AP) — The number of Afghan refugees fleeing Soviet troops into Pakistan is reaching more than a million people, mostly women and children, a London-based refugee committee said yesterday.

"It would seem that Pakistan is bearing the worst refugee problem in the world at the moment," said Miss Frances d'Souza, steering committee member of the Afghan Refugee Information Network here.

"We must be dealing probably with about a million refugees in Pakistan," she told the Associated Press. "To burden any host country with that amount of people is no small task at all."

The network was formed two months ago by British academics, doctors, lawyers and others to collect information about the Afghan refugees in order to help relief efforts being organised for them.

"We foresaw that it could become an acute problem rather suddenly," Miss d'Souza said. "Unfortunately, the media has concentrated on the political aspects of Afghanistan itself rather than the refugees."

According to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, there were some 800,000

Afghan refugees in Pakistan by the end of May. But the Afghan Refugee Information Network says an additional 200,000 "unregistered" refugees also have fled across the border.

Miss d'Souza maintained the Afghan refugee problem was worse than that in Somalia, where an estimated 700,000 refugees have fled fighting in the Horn of Africa, or in Thailand where Kampuchean refugees were estimated at 500,000.

"It's very difficult to say how many more will come into Pakistan. That depends on factors within Afghanistan itself," she said.

She said the information network concentrated on logistical details of aid, not the political aspects of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The group was now collecting information on the tribal groupings of Afghan refugees in camps along the Afghan-Pakistan border, the size of their herds, what pasture land they need, and their vulnerability to diseases, Miss d'Souza said. "It is almost impossible to mount an effective relief programme in the near future unless you have such information."

She said that most refugees fled Afghanistan after air raids and bombardments leveled or threatened their villages.

## New Hebrides negotiations at standstill

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 21 (AP) — The New Hebrides government said today that there was no prospect of further negotiations with rebels holding the island of Espiritu Santo unless they made new initiatives.

A spokesman said the government headed by Chief Minister Walter Lini considered negotiations were at an end after the failure of a government envoy to reach an agreement with the rebels Thursday.

The spokesman said, however, that the government was expecting a new package of proposals aimed at ending the three-week-old stalemate from the British and French governments, which have jointly administered the condominium for 74 years.

But the New Hebrides government will not accept a postponement of the July 30 independence date, he said. Britain has agreed to the date, but French Minister for Overseas Territories

Paul Dijoud said in Paris last week that he did not think the date could be met.

The French are seeking representation in the New Hebrides government for representatives of the Francophone side of the population. An English-speaking party won last November's elections with 62 per cent of the vote, and has excluded French-speaking representatives from government and top civil service jobs.

Rebels led by self-styled chief Jimmy Stevens took over Espiritu Santo May 28, ousted government officials and declared an independent republic.

The British sent a force of 300 royal marines to Santo a week ago at the request of the government.

But France protested the move strongly and French Resident Commissioner Jean-Jacques Robert said he would oppose any unilateral action by the British to restore government authority on the island.

The rebels have demanded the withdrawal of the British troops and an end to a quarantine of the island before they will start talks. The government has insisted that the rebels allow government officials and police back into Santo before they will negotiate.

Meanwhile, both sides were stirred briefly today by the news that France was sending 200 to 300 marines to the nearby French possession of New Caledonia, 600 kilometres from Port Vila.

## Seoul claims sinki N. Korean 'spy' b

SEOUL, June 21 (AP) — South Korean air and naval forces sank a North Korean "spy" boat early today, killing eight crewmen and capturing one after a 12-hour chase off the west coast, the counter-espionage command announced.

It was the second naval clash between the two Koreas in three months.

The command said three fighter bombers, three coast guard ships and a number of navy craft launched a joint operation against the North Korean boat that had infiltrated South Korean waters and it was destroyed at a point about 65 kilometres west of Seoul in the Yellow Sea. Sosa is about 150 kilometres southwest of Seoul.

The South Korean command, immediately charged that the boat planned to land North Korean agents in a plot to agitate anti-government disturbances similar to the bloody rebellion in Kwangju last month that claimed more than 170 lives.

At one point during the pursuit operation, the command said, North Korea scrambled a fleet of

five war ships and 12 Mi-8 for possible operations.

The South Korean command thwarted a possible mission between the two oppos by "appropriate means" prevented the North forces from crossing the joint battle, the charged.

In March, a North Korean boat was sunk off the coast. The ship could not be because of deep waters. Korea charged the South report of sinking a North boat was a fabrication.

Today's gun battle is the first, ignoring a claim a South Korean coast guard fired two warning shots at a North Korean boat, the counter-espionage command said.

South Korean officials, warning their North Korea is bent on advantage of the current in the South following the President Park Chung Hee's death.

## Reagan's advisers outline stand on foreign policy

WASHINGTON, June 21 (R) — Mr. Ronald Reagan, sketched the broad outline of his approach to a range of policy issues in a briefing for the foreign press today.

If Mr. Reagan is elected president in November, they would aim for consistency in U.S. foreign policy, with no abrupt change in dealing with the Middle East or China, and would oppose what they held to be Soviet interference amongst the states.

The coordinator of his foreign policy team, Mr. Richard Goodwin, said that Mr. Reagan would try to re-establish official relationship with Taiwan.

He said the former California governor, who is now certain of the Republican Party's presidential nomination, said intention and added: "Governor Reagan has often said the importance of the relationship between the United States (Peking) People's Republic of China and it would not be of to take action which would cause injury to that relationship."

Mr. Allen, who was a foreign policy adviser with Mr. Nixon's White House administration, said it was still too soon for Reagan to outline his specific approach to a Middle East but added that he accepted the Camp David accords as a fair seeking peace.

Asked if Mr. Reagan would tilt towards the whites in South Africa or the blacks, Mr. Allen said: "I do not think you would find Reagan eager to tilt in such a complex area."

But the Republican leader would vigorously oppose intervention by the Soviet Union in placing "military outposts" manned by troops in African states. "We recognise the strategic importance of all of Africa," Mr. Allen said. "We recognise important change at work and that our strategic and vital interests maintained."

## Kenyan leader reshuffles cabinet

NAIROBI, June 21 (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday reshuffled his cabinet to bring his powerful former attorney general, Mr. Charles Njonjo into the third-ranked position of minister of home and constitutional affairs.

Mr. Njonjo was one of the country's leading politicians for 17 years as attorney general until he retired from that civil service position in April.

Last month he entered elective politics for the first time and was elected unopposed to parliament in his native Kikuyu constituency just north of Nairobi.

In the new cabinet list broadcast over national radio, Mr. Njonjo's name appears third behind the president and Vice-President Mwai Kibaki.

The 60-year-old former attorney general has been widely credited here with an important contribution to the smooth, constitutional transfer of power to President Moi following the death of Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta, in August 1978.

Political sources said the newly-created ministry of home and constitutional affairs would give Mr. Njonjo control over the police criminal investigation department, formerly housed in the attorney general's chambers,



President Moi

the prisons, the elections office archives and museums and an overall say on constitutional matters.

Eleven of the 24 ministers change portfolios from the cabinet formed by Mr. Moi in November last year following general elections.

Three new faces are the new Attorney General James Karugu, formerly Mr. Njonjo's deputy as director of public prosecutions, Information and Broadcasting Minister Peter Aloo Aringo and Labour Minister Titus Mbatia.

## Ethiopia's army, Eritrean guerrillas 'mobilising for renewed heavy fighting'

ROME, June 21 (R) — Ethiopia's Soviet-backed army and nationalistic Eritrean guerrillas are mobilising for renewed heavy fighting after a five-month lull and a major Ethiopian offensive is expected soon, according to guerrilla leaders based in Rome.

The guerrillas, fighting for the independence of the Red Sea province from Ethiopia, allege that the Soviet Union is sending in new arms which may include some form of gas in preparation for the assault.

"We are expecting the Ethiopian offensive within a few days," Mr. Ermas Debesai, a member of the central committee of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), said yesterday.

Soviet helicopter gunships, tanks, armoured cars and military experts have arrived in Eritrea in large numbers during the past three weeks, the guerrilla spokesman said.

Eritrean refugees reaching Sudan, which borders on Eritrea and Ethiopia, claim that the Soviet arms shipments include the deadly nerve gas GA for which there is no known antidote, but the EPLF

spokesman could not confirm this charge.

Meanwhile, officials of the Sudan-based Eritrean Relief Association have appealed to the United Nations and the International Red Cross to block the introduction of the gas to the Eritrean war.

Eritrea, a former Italian colony, was annexed by Ethiopia with U.S. and Israeli support in 1962. Since 1976, the Soviet Union has backed the current ruling Ethiopian military junta against the Eritreans, whom they had earlier supported.

The Ethiopian buildup follows severe military setbacks at the hands of the nationalist guerrillas early this year. An attempt by Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri to start negotiations between the Ethiopian government and the guerrillas failed earlier this month.

The latest shipments of Soviet arms to reach the government-held Eritrean cities of Asmara and Massawa include over 20 Mi-24 attack helicopter and 120 Mi-8 helicopters transports capable of

carrying 30 men each, according to Mr. Ermas.

More than 200 Soviet T-54 tanks and armoured cars and an estimated 200 Soviet advisers have also arrived in Eritrea to bolster the beleaguered Ethiopian forces, Mr. Ermas said. "They have already been distributed to all the battlefronts," he added.

The GA gas alleged to be in Eritrea now is a lethal agent reported able to kill within two minutes upon direct contact. It can be delivered by artillery shells, rockets or missiles.

The symptoms are intense sweating, bronchial congestion, uncontrollable vomiting, convulsions, paralysis and respiratory failure. Death is due to suffocation.

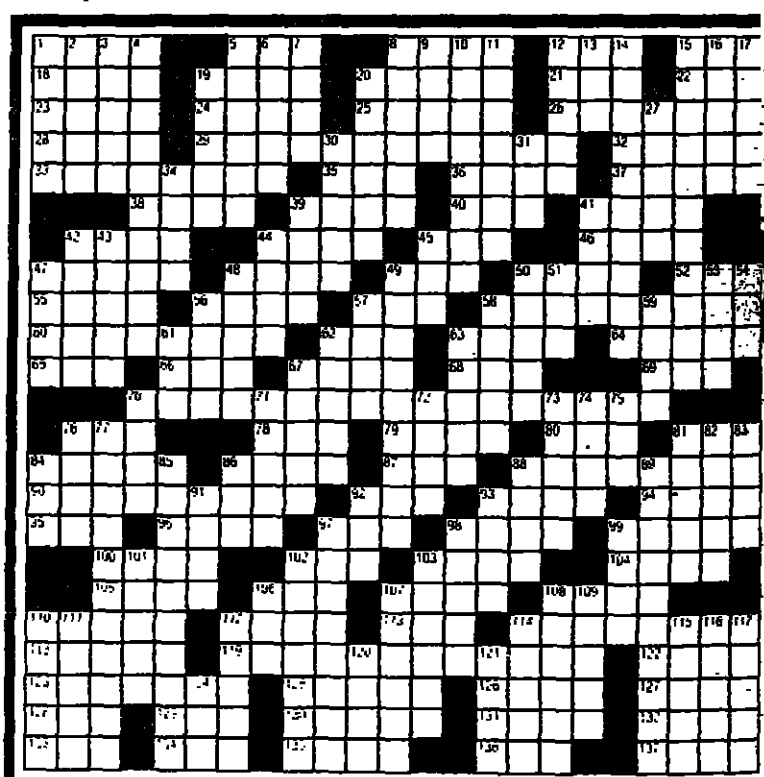
## THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Etkens

### MYSTERY GUEST

By Henry Hook

- ACROSS
- 1 Hashanah
  - 2 A Helle
  - 3 "I will"
  - 4 That ends...
  - 5 Feet, agcy
  - 6 Cot
  - 7 Occupied
  - 8 Leafy the
  - 9 Erats
  - 10 Butter
  - 11 Have — at
  - 12 Re-examine
  - 13 Commotion
  - 14 Gander
  - 15 Sweetheart
  - 16 Raise
  - 17 Divine
  - 18 American
  - 19 Editor
  - 20 go bragh
  - 21 Sea 40
  - 22 Contraction
  - 23 Her, e.g.
  - 24 West
  - 25 Othello's
  - 26 Ice
  - 27 Nightingale
  - 28 Blasphemy
  - 29 One with
  - 30 Money man
  - 31 Summer
  - 32 Painter
  - 33 Racol
  - 34 Cuts
  - 35 Counter
  - 36 Soldier
  - 37 Leaves the
  - 38 "Hawes"
  - 39 "I" star
  - 40 "I" star
  - 41 "I" star
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  - 59 "I" star
  - 60 "I" star



### Diagramless

IT X 17, by Pat Bradshaw

- ACROSS
- 1 Shin
  - 2 Highway
  - 3 Hazard
  - 4 Operatic
  - 5 Smallest
  - 6 Diver's
  - 7 Protective
  - 8 Question
  - 9 Collier
  - 10 Anger
  - 11 Uncooked
  - 12 Everything
  - 13 Solitary
  - 14 Mistake
  - 15 Marine
  - 16 Confront
  - 17 Raw material
  - 18 Comic
  - 19 Cook in oil
  - 20 Acing
  - 21 Throw
  - 22 Disfigure
  - 23 Uncooked
  - 24 Everything
  - 25 Solitary
  - 26 Mistake
  - 27 Marine
  - 28 Confront
  - 29 Raw material
  - 30 Comic
  - 31 Cook in oil
  - 32 Acing
  - 33 Throw
  - 34 Disfigure

- DOWN
- 1 Mean
  - 2 Correct
  - 3 Freedom
  - 4 St
  - 5 Methods
  - 6 Present
  - 7 Rival
  - 8 Relative
  - 9 Heir
  - 10 Box office
  - 11 Live
  - 12 Varnish
  - 13 Tempus
  - 14 High nest
  - 15 Kind of
  - 16 Trick
  - 17 Car or life
  - 18 A Fountain
  - 19 500 times
  - 20 Ram's name
  - 21 Be numerous
  - 22 Detain
  - 23 Whodunnit
  - 24 Inexpensive
  - 25 Quantity
  - 26 St
  - 27 Vagabond
  - 28 Greek
  - 29 Rival
  - 30 Mythical
  - 31 Element
  - 32 April
  - 33 Glacial
  - 34 Snow
  - 35 Burned
  - 36 Phoenix
  - 37 Coll. spec
  - 38 Future
  - 39 Slope
  - 40 Onetime
  - 41 Lam. ad
  - 42 Rotten
  - 43 Rotten
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  - 60 Rotten

- 77 Sherlock's
- 78 With 119A, Sherlock's
  - 79 Europe's neighbor
  - 80 Arrived
  - 81 Sherlock's
  - 82 Suez
  - 83 Jan
  - 84 Sinecure
  - 85 With 119A, Sherlock's
  - 86 Europe's neighbor
  - 87 Arrived
  - 88 Sherlock's
  - 89 Suez
  - 90 Jan
  - 91 Sinecure
  - 92 Flying lay
  - 93 Edgewood's
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  - 194 Europe's neighbor
  - 195 Arrived
  - 196 Sherlock's
  - 197 Suez
  - 198 Jan
  - 199 Sinecure
  - 200 Flying lay

### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. "XX OYC ZXUXT I EOINC" IST ARVVEE  
AUKVKSIXE ECCV OR NCO OR EOCIV OYC  
EYRZ.  
—By India M. Sperry
2. KIJURY POPPA THORDSP ENS POQKURY MOMA  
CIQ MQSODURY NUT COJIKUES HUBS.  
—By Lois E. Jones
3. LDX PHADE SHADOW RXEDP DILY; ORU OYRY  
PHADE WIE UPDDY.  
—By Chuck Emery
4. L HID MNY MFFMN PILOW IH PILOW  
DYUMNW.  
—By E. L. Livingston

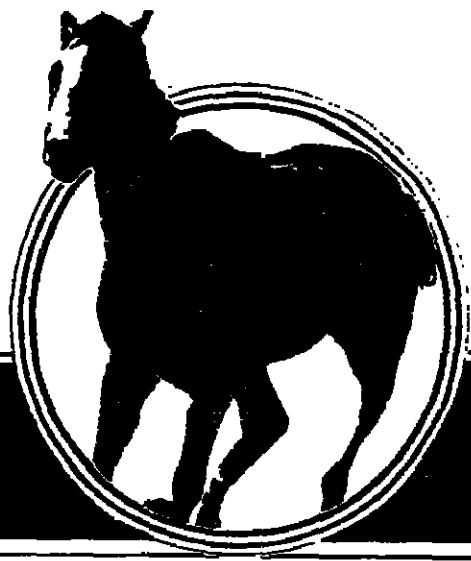
Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Mighty winding weights gravity is clear leader in contest for world's most attractive force.
2. The sea had lost last good goat he had.
3. President's replies from the Pleistocene Age chased me dreamily all night after yesterday's late-late TV movie.

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Every Sunday  
At 3:30 P.M.

ARAB HORSE RACING  
AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB IN MARKA.



مَكَزَاتُ الْأَصْلِ